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CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Weekly Bulletin



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EDITOR



VACCINATION PREVENTS SMALLPOX.

The mother of this child, although she had been vaccinated herself, was a conscientious objector to vaccination against smallpox, until her unvaccinated child, as pictured above, contracted the disease. She then realized how horrible smallpox may be and was only too willing that the photograph be taken and published in order that other mothers may know the necessity for vaccination. (Note the mother's old vaccination scar, a badge of protection, and the recently performed vaccination above it and to the right.)

Proper Food Handling Important As Immunization.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health, New York City, recently addressed the New Jersey Sanitary Association upon the general subject of the conveyance of infections by certain foods. His remarks, printed below, are well worth the attention of every health officer. He said:

"Because the tendency nowadays is to intensify efforts in the prevention of communicable disease by means of specific immunizing injections, it is well to emphasize that we can not afford to neglect the supervision of methods of food-handling and distribution that may introduce massive doses or virulent strains of disease-breeding organisms. The subject is large. I, therefore, wish to call attention to but one aspect of it.

Thanks to the pioneer efforts of Mr. Nathan Straus, Pasteurization of milk has come to be adopted in every large community of this and other countries, as an established and necessary measure to reduce infant mortality. It needs somewhat of the same zeal and unceasing effort to secure an equally wide Pasteurization of butter and other milk products.

While Pasteurization destroys the bovine tubercle bacillus and thus eliminates one fertile source of bone, joint and gland tuberculosis, the subsequent methods of handling of the Pasteurized product are frequently ignored. This may frequently lead to the contamination of milk or butter by dust and by the process of handling and thus reintroduce a variety of organisms which may breed and spread disease. No epidemiological data are available, as far as I have been able to ascertain, as to the frequency with which the improper handling of dairy products may figure as a causative factor in spreading communicable disease. But one may assert with almost axiomatic force that public health officials should unhesitatingly prevent conditions which are potentially dangerous, even when there is no statistical evidence that they have actually wrought damage. Observations as to the manner of handling milk and butter in retail stores, restaurants, and the myriad of food-serving soda counters springing up everywhere about us would tend to show that they constitute another potential and substantial source of danger. The suggestion is here ventured that the maintenance of the degree of bacteriological

purity effected by Pasteurization, by the subsequent handling and distributing of milk and milk products is an effort worth while in relation to the prevention of communicable disease.

The inevitably hurried and unsatisfactory methods of washing soda-water glasses and spoons in the course of the noonday or after-theater rush hours are definitely potential sources for the spread of respiratory infections. At the season of the year when influenza and pneumonia loom large, this matter becomes of fairly serious import. It would be interesting to pursue epidemiologic studies to ascertain whether pneumonia is more prevalent and more serious as a complication of the infectious diseases of childhood, when it is very prevalent as a primary disease in adults. And if so, to what extent is the virulence of pneumonia enhanced by the insanitary soda fountain or restaurant?"



Our national health is physically our greatest asset.—Theodore Roosevelt.



Federal Nurse Visits California.

Miss Marie Phelan, R.N., Supervising Nurse of the Children's Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has just completed an inspection trip which has taken her to a large number of the counties of California.

It is her object to observe the work being undertaken by infant and maternal welfare nurses who are working in California communities.



Travel Bureaus Demand Clean Camps.

There are a number of motor travel bureaus operating in the eastern and middle western states. The chiefs of those bureaus state that motor travel will be directed by them only to those camps where approved sanitary conditions are maintained.

These agencies demand that motor camps have safe water supplies, approved methods of sewage and garbage disposal, full-time caretaker and an absence of mosquito breeding places. These requirements are minimum.

It is believed that practically all motor camps in California comply with these requirements and many of them have sanitary equipment that is nothing short of luxurious. Elaborate equipment is not essential, however. The maintenance of clean conditions is the most important.

Dos Palos Has School Health Day.

The city of Dos Palos in Merced County recently celebrated a school health day. One of the important features of the celebration was a health parade in which a large number of floats were presented, each of which represented some phase of individual or community health.

The high school entered a float which symbolized the cooperation of the California State Board of Health with the city of Dos Palos in the maintenance of public health. This float was artistically draped in the state colors, blue and gold. Above the float was an arch in blue with the words "California State Board of Health" in blue letters.

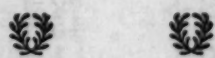
One of the students represented Miss California. She was robed in white and wore a silver helmet. She carried a large silver spear in her right hand and in her left hand a shield of gold and silver with a bear's head painted on it. Across the front of her white robe was a large sash bearing the word "California" in red letters.

Another student dressed in a gold-colored robe with a white sash represented the city of Dos Palos.

Health was symbolized by another student who wore a white costume, white skirt and sweater with a sash bearing the word "Health." She carried a tennis racket.

The fourth figure on the float represented cooperation. She wore a blue robe with a white sash.

This float attracted a great deal of attention and gave evidence of the appreciation of the people of Dos Palos in the efforts that the state is making to improve the health of local children.



Name Places For Nurses' Examination.

The examination for certificate as public health nurse to be given by the California State Board of Health, May 8, 1926, will be held in the Los Angeles City Civil Service rooms on the second floor of the Equitable Building, First and Spring streets, Los Angeles, and in the examination room in the basement of the State Building, Civic Center, San Francisco.

Candidates for this examination may proceed directly to these places of examination at 9 o'clock on the morning of May 8th.

San Joaquin County Tackles Smallpox.

Smallpox of a virulent type has appeared in San Joaquin County and the District Health Officer, Dr. John J. Sippy, is making an active fight in the control of the disease. He is urging all unvaccinated persons in his district to secure immunization against smallpox without delay. In his appeal to the people of his community he says:

"The health department, in so far as is possible, has sought for all contacts and has urged vaccination as a protective measure. It is unfortunate and quite beyond comprehension that some of these have refused to accept this protection, preferring the risk of contracting a loathsome disease and its possible fatal ending. They do not seem to realize that this attitude is not a personal risk, but that they become a menace to their relatives, friends and the community, for, just as for fire prevention we must do away with inflammable material, so in smallpox we must do away with the 'inflammable' nonimmune who is susceptible to the disease. Good citizenship requires that every person make certain that he is immune."

"So far as is known vaccination is the only method by which immunity to smallpox is conferred. Our census indicates that about fifty to sixty per cent of our population has been vaccinated, which means that approximately fifty thousand persons in San Joaquin County constitute 'inflammable' material. From these with the large number of exposures, we may well expect several hundred cases unless we receive cordial cooperation."

"Our advice to everyone who has not been vaccinated within the past five years is to seek this protection at once. It can be obtained from any physician. It can also be obtained at the Stockton Health Center in the Record Annex Building, 129 S. American street, or at the Health Centers in Lodi, Tracy, Manteca and Escalon. No charge is made for this service at the Health Centers."

"Some persons remark that they prefer smallpox to vaccination. One has only to see a case of smallpox to appreciate the absurdity of such remarks. One scar on the arm is preferable to many from smallpox. The community from the standpoint of human health and life, of a reputation for enlightened citizenship, and of its effect on business conditions can ill afford to suffer such an outbreak as is occurring in our southern California city, and which is costing it huge financial losses as well as lives."

MORBIDITY.***Diphtheria.**

95 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Oakland 3, Sutter Creek 1, Pittsburg 1, Fresno County 2, Fowler 1, Eureka 1, Bakersfield 1, Los Angeles County 14, El Segundo 1, Los Angeles 38, Redondo 1, San Gabriel 1, Whittier 1, Lynwood 1, Maywood 1, Orange County 1, Corona 1, Sacramento 4, San Bernardino County 1, San Diego 8, San Francisco 7, San Joaquin County 2, Stockton 2, Santa Clara County 1.

Measles.

295 cases of measles have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Alameda 3, Berkeley 3, Oakland 48, Piedmont 17, Butte County 1, Fresno County 1, Fresno 10, Sanger 5, Hanford 2, Los Angeles County 10, Huntington Park 2, Long Beach 9, Los Angeles 18, San Gabriel 1, Maywood 3, Riverside 2, San Bernardino County 3, Colton 2, San Bernardino 15, San Diego 8, San Francisco 123, Santa Barbara 1, Palo Alto 2, San Jose 1, Visalia 4.

Scarlet Fever.

105 cases of scarlet fever have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Alameda 2, Berkeley 5, Oakland 2, Piedmont 2, Butte County 6, Chico 2, Fresno County 2, Fresno 4, Glenn County 1, Kern County 5, Bakersfield 2, Los Angeles County 7, Azusa 1, Huntington Park 1, Long Beach 5, Los Angeles 16, San Gabriel 1, Fullerton 1, Riverside 1, Sacramento 5, San Diego 1,

San Francisco 19, Stockton 1, Santa Clara County 2, Los Gatos 6, Palo Alto 2, San Jose 1, Santa Clara 1, Stanislaus County 1.

Smallpox.

100 cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: Alameda 1, Oakland 19, Bakersfield 2, Los Angeles County 8, Long Beach 2, Los Angeles 26, Monterey Park 1, Merced County 1, Orange County 8, Santa Ana 4, Sacramento 3, Rialto 1, San Diego 1, San Francisco 10, Stockton 6, Gilroy 2, San Jose 1, Santa Clara 4.

Typhoid Fever.

12 cases of typhoid fever have been reported as follows: Berkeley 2, Oakland 1, Callexico 1, Los Angeles 3, Whittier 1, Sacramento County 2, San Bernardino County 1, Stockton 1.

Whooping Cough.

70 cases of whooping cough have been reported as follows: Berkeley 1, Oakland 20, Fresno 1, Los Angeles County 2, Compton 2, Glendale 2, La Verne 4, Long Beach 19, Los Angeles 4, South Gate 2, Fullerton 1, Riverside 1, San Francisco 2, San Luis Obispo County 3, Redwood City 1, Santa Barbara County 2, Santa Barbara 3.

Epidemic Meningitis.

One case of epidemic meningitis was reported from Alameda County.

Poliomyelitis.

One case of poliomyelitis was reported from Los Angeles.

*From reports received on April 26th and 27th, for week ending April 24th.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS.

Disease	1926				1925			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Apr. 24 received by Apr. 27	Week ending			Reports for week ending Apr. 25 received by Apr. 28
	Apr. 3	Apr. 10	Apr. 17		Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 18	
Anthrax.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox.....	280	283	312	274	322	254	301	304
Diphtheria.....	122	99	85	95	130	112	90	102
Dysentery (Bacillary).....	1	1	0	2	1	3	1	3
Epidemic Encephalitis.....	2	0	3	0	4	2	3	3
Epidemic Jaundice.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Epidemic Meningitis.....	3	2	8	1	2	2	3	2
Gonorrhea.....	350	95	74	81	50	95	109	112
Influenza.....	31	30	60	17	147	45	61	36
Leprosy.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Malaria.....	2	1	2	0	3	0	1	0
Measles.....	132	195	231	295	134	106	105	105
Mumps.....	397	234	358	297	394	229	330	435
Paratyphoid Fever.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (lobar).....	37	56	49	37	101	114	76	49
Poliomyelitis.....	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	11
Rabies (animal).....	1	11	7	10	8	12	4	13
Scarlet Fever.....	151	101	133	105	144	118	114	120
Smallpox.....	157	82	87	100	167	121	161	177
Syphilis.....	231	181	123	85	116	172	131	100
Tetanus.....	1	0	2	1	4	1	1	0
Trachoma.....	2	1	5	2	6	0	6	0
Tuberculosis.....	254	217	259	148	199	261	282	163
Typhoid Fever.....	12	12	77	12	9	8	15	10
Typhus Fever.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough.....	79	81	50	70	331	358	486	440
Totals.....	2247	1686	1928	1634	2273	2017	2283	2185

CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE